

THE YEAR THAT IS GONE

RECORD OF THE EVENTS THAT HAVE MADE IT MEMORABLE.

Roll of Its Distinguished Dead—Schedule of Its Disasters by Fire, Flood, War, and Disease—Railroad and Marine Casualties—Summary Proceedings by Jack Ketch and Judge Lynch.

The Past Twelve Months.

JANUARY.
1—Pontifical high mass celebrated at St. Peter's, Rome, by Pope Leo XIII. on the occasion of his golden jubilee; 200,000 spectators witnessed the imposing ceremonies.
2—Coldest day ever known in California; mercury in upper valley fell to freezing point.
3—At Brainerd, Minn., the mercury registered as degrees below the zero mark at Chicago.
4—Great suffering among people and wholesale destruction of crops in the Argentine caused by severe cold weather; Colorado River frozen over—first time on record.
5—Commissioner of the New York Legislature to report on most humane method of executing condemned criminals recommended abolition of hanging and substitution of electricity.
6—Mrs. Clara Jackson (colored), of Hancock County, Ohio, became a grandmother at the age of 115 years.

FEBRUARY.
1—Patrick J. Hart, who was hanged for murder at Helena, Montana, claimed to have made a discovery for prolonging human life, one of the ingredients being arsenic. He was unable to demonstrate its value, because the officials refused to delay the execution of his death sentence.
2—Albert, the pedestrian James Albert Cathart, beat the record in a walking match at New York, covering 64 miles in six days.
3—Inauguration at Chicago of a general strike of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers against the C. & N. O. R. R.; the corporation is one of the greatest in millionaires wealth in the country, and the B. L. E. numbers about 25,000 members.
4—John A. Red, aged 13, began his term of imprisonment for life at the Columbus Ohio Penitentiary, his crime being the brutal murder of his mother.

MARCH.
1—For the third time in her married life of 32 years, the wife of James McMillan, of Pennsylvania, gave birth to triplets—three children, all living and doing well.
2—Great storm along the Atlantic coast; telegraph lines snapped, houses blocked, and business generally paralyzed; New York was buried in snow, and Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia almost completely isolated. The financial loss to the States involved exceeded \$1,000,000. New York's share of this sum being \$700,000. The money had been raised in 1897 for the relief of the famine-stricken people of China.
3—General Joseph E. Johnston, highest of rank of living officers of the Confederate army, elected an honorary member of a Grand Army group in Philadelphia.
4—Lack of support compelled the suspension of the *Alarm*, the anarchistic sheet formerly edited by Albert R. Parsons, of Chicago.
5—President Cleveland sent to the Senate the nomination of Hon. Melville Weston Fuller, of Illinois, to be Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

MAY.
1—Dwyer Brothers, of Brooklyn, N. Y., paid \$2,000 for a yearling colt at a sale of thoroughbred horses near Lexington, Ky.—highest price ever paid for a yearling colt.
2—The purchase is a full brother to the famous Hanover, a horse that won \$90,000 in cups and stakes for the London and New York Jockeys.
3—Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott called to the pulpit of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, as the successor of Henry Ward Beecher.
4—Judge Speer, in the United States District Court at Atlanta, Ga., ruled that when a disreputable postal clerk opens a decoy letter, he breaks no law and he is not liable to punishment.
5—The Supreme Court of North Carolina decided that a husband is entitled to a widow's share of his property.

JUNE.
3—Steamship *Etruria* made the trip from Queenstown to New York in less than six days two hours—fastest trip ever made.
4—Average speed, about twenty-two statute miles per hour.
5—Arrival at San Francisco, from London, of the British bark *Albatross*, her voyage lasting one year and seventy-four days. There was not a sailor aboard who shipped on her in England; ten was washed overboard in a storm off Cape Horn, and the remainder deserted while at Valparaiso for repairs; two more lost in a storm after leaving the harbor.
6—At the Pennsylvania Railroad locomotive works, Altoona, a locomotive weighing 140,000 pounds was built in 14 hours 15 minutes.
7—Latters from London, England, were delivered at Vancouver, B. C., within twelve days.
8—Late Benjamin Franklin, well-known playwright, which had been in the hands of a publisher, was sold to a collector of rare books for \$100,000.
9—Dispatches from Manila, Indian Territory, announced the murder by horse-thieves of Deputy Marshal Phillips and posse, making a record of seventeen sheriffs killed in that vicinity within two years.

JULY.
6—The financial exhibit of the C. & O. Road for the first five months of 1898, compared with the corresponding period of 1897, showed a loss of \$1,141,172—caused by short crops last year, reduced rates, and the great engineers' strike.
11—After drawing pay and emoluments of his various ranks in the army for thirty years, General John M. Schofield, a noted military leader, was promoted to the rank of major general.
14—Plant City, Fla., was ordered to be torn down and burned, in order to stamp out yellow fever.
17—A huge waterspout passed over St. Augustine, Fla., upsetting boats in the river, and tearing out the structure of several houses; the waterspout was secured on the streets after it had passed.

AUGUST.
1—Dr. Ernest Wernicke, of Heidelberg University, who had been observing the growth of the sun, predicted volcanic eruptions for that vicinity in the near future.
2—Prospectors in rich specimens of gold from the Boulder country, Montana.
3—Governor Hill, of New York, disapproved of the custom of the vogue of having criminals executed on Friday, and designated Tuesday instead.
4—By order of the President, Major General John M. Schofield was placed in command of the army, with headquarters at Washington.
5—President Cleveland's letter accepting a renomination made public.
6—Two men named Steele and Mockabee saw out a train at a crossing, and the train was wrecked and the passengers killed. Steele was killed by the fifth bullet from Mr. Steele's pistol, after which the latter boarded the train and proceeded homeward.
7—The celebrated cat case (Jones Case), Iowa terminated at Waterloo finding a verdict for plaintiff, Robert Johnson, for \$1,000; the case had been pending in various courts for more than fourteen years, and several hundred persons were bankrupted in paying costs; the cat was worth about \$45.

SEPTEMBER.
1—London, England, and by a series of some half dozen mysterious murders in Whitechapel; all the victims were disfigured women of the poorest class; the long and the unfortunate wretches were found with their throats severed and their bodies dismembered and mutilated in a brutal manner; the murders were completely at sea as to the identity of the unknown murderer, who was thought to be a famous man, as no attempt was made to despoil the bodies.
3—Number of immigrants arrived at ports of the United States from principal foreign countries, except Dominion of Canada and Mexico, during first nine months of 1898, 442,982, against 411,402 during same period last year.

OCTOBER.
3—The Hon. George B. Sargent, American historian, reached his eighty-ninth birthday.
4—Chief Justice Melville Weston Fuller, U. S. Supreme Court, took the oath of office.
5—The Missouri Grand Lodge of Masons decided that saloon-keepers are ineligible to membership in that order.
6—Congress adjourned, the session being the longest in the history of the country.
22—David Crook, of Marlboro, Md., claiming to be the 107 years old, and a veteran of the war of 1812, was joined in wedlock to Susanna Oakes, a widow of 7.

NOVEMBER.
3—The Michigan Supreme Court decided that when an unincorporated association is sued and one of its members is a resident of the State, the suit may be brought in that State.
4—Two express trains collided near Meppel, Holland; 25 persons killed. American ship

30—The Australian Government commenced building a fence of wire netting 8,000 miles long to divide New South Wales from Queensland, to keep down the jackrabbits. Australia offers \$10,000 to any one who will discover something that will exterminate the pest.
31—New Bedford, Mass., visited two by well-defined earthquake shocks.

DECEMBER.
3—Mrs. George Hirsch of Navarro County, Texas, gave birth to six children, four boys and two girls.
4—The unknown murder of the White-chapel (London) district added another to his list of victims.
5—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided that a disagreement of the jury in murder trials is equivalent to an acquittal, on the ground that the Federal Constitution declares that a man cannot more than once be put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same offense.
8—President Cleveland ordered the civil-service rules extended so as to include persons appointed in succession to vacant positions at Boston, Mass. Sarah E. Howe, the noted woman bank swindler, was indicted and imprisoned.
10—A passenger train crashed at Rome by the Pope's refusing to bless a number of medals sent from Ireland; his Holiness charged the people of that country with infidelity.
11—Volunteer, the celebrated dog of trotting horses, died at Walnut Grove, Orange County, N. Y., at the advanced age of 34 years.

DEATH-ROLL OF THE YEAR.
1—Ex-Gov. Joel Porter of New Jersey.
2—Barnaby Price, M. A., professor of political economy in Oxford University. Ex-Congressman James S. Rollins, of Massachusetts.
3—G. H. Washington, rector of U. S. A.
4—Prof. Selma Schaller, of U. S. A.
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Alfred D. Snow wrecked at entrance to Waterford harbor, Ireland; 10 lives lost.
10—Terrible earthquake in the province of Yunnan, China; 2,000 lives reported lost.
11—Mount Vernon, Ill., destroyed by a cyclone; 40 killed, about 250 injured; loss to property estimated at \$1,000,000.
12—Explosion on ship at Victoria, B. C.; 72 miners killed.

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30—John Henry Meyer at Placerville, Cal.
11—Ashbury Harkins at Riverhead, N. Y.
13—Lyman Foss, by shooting, at Tussock, Montana, Indian Territory.

VICTIMS OF JUDGE LYNCH.
1—Oscar Coger, colored, incendiary, at Cherokee, Ala.
2—An American named Baggett, near Durango, Arizona.
3—In Louisiana County, Georgia, a negro prisoner.
4—Two murderers shot by a mob at Caldwell, Tex.
5—Nosey Smith at Sun River, Montana. At Lincoln, Indian Territory, the leader of a gang of bank-robbers, named unknown.
6—Dread, alias James McLaughlin, at Purcell, Indian Territory.
7—Three negroes at Plymouth, N. C. Ben Edwards at Amite City, La.
8—A negro, name unknown, at Pontchartraine, La.
9—A. J. Morris at River, in No Man's Land, Indian Territory.
10—Sam Price at Clinton, Ky.
11—Tom Forsythe at Carthage, Tenn.
12—Will Thomas at Tumbler Hill, Ga.
13—Tom Forsythe at Carthage, Tenn.
14—John W. Wood at Denison, Texas.
15—Theodore Calaway at Sayreville, Ala.

AUGUST.
1—Joe Harris at Vicksburg, Miss. Henry Pope at Summer, Miss.
2—George Morton at Warrior, Ala.
3—Jolly Wright at St. Helena, Cal.
4—Dan Sloan near Danburg, Ga. Thomas Fraser at Blounts Creek, N. C.
5—Dandy Hook, at Chitwood, and two other horse-thieves, names unknown, near Woodward, Indian Territory.
6—Four negro laborers at Washington, Tenn.; criminal assault.

SEPTEMBER.
1—Andrew Grandstaff, a young desperado, at Virgo, Wis.
2—Allen Sturges at Thompson, Ga.
3—At Fort Shaw, Missouri, negro soldier named Robertson. Dennis Williams at Ellaville, Va.
4—James Foster at Henderson, Ky.
5—At Monarch, Colo., a gambler named Schenck.
6—William Ives at St. Charles, Miss.
7—William Moore near Mattoon, Ill. (Later developments showed good reasons for believing that Moore was innocent, and that the vigilantes had acted badly; and that the testimony against him was unworthy of credence.) Ned Clark in Worth County, Georgia.
8—James Mitchell at Syracuse, Kan.
9—Chubb McCarthy at Minneapolis, Kan. John Kibbe and Wylie Lee at Clatsop, Kan.

OCTOBER.
1—Ham Staples near Atlanta, Texas.
2—William Smith at Pulaski County, Virginia.
3—John Humphreys at Newville, N. C.
4—Elihu Bryant at Starksville, Miss. L. S. Elmer at Wapah, Idaho.
5—Jolly Cole at St. Helena, Cal.
6—W. H. Hensley at Carthage, Mo.
7—Amos Miller at Franklin, Tenn.
8—James Scott, James Scott and Jeff Wilson, outlaws; Apache County, Arizona.
9—Noah Griffin in Chatham County, Florida.
10—James in Pleasant Valley, Arizona, hanged William Nagler and Louis Nagler, ranchers and stockmen.
11—Jolly Cole at St. Helena, Cal.
12—Archibald Peon at Farmville, Va.

NOVEMBER.
1—Jean Pierre Paillet, at Didiere at Ville Prairie, La.
2—Lewis Davis at Newville, Mo.
3—At Trinidad, Cal., a Hickman.
4—Lewis Edwards at Jessup, Ga.
5—James at Wharton, Texas.
6—Near Snake River, Cal., two hunters named Dutchie and Adams, who persisted in killing elk and deer for their hides, after being warned to desist.
7—Henry Jones at Woodland, N. H. Tenn.
8—Thomas Sayre near Brownsville, W. Va.

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Everette St. John.
A man of about 40 years of age, stout, with a large head, full cheeks, massive jaw, high, wide forehead, abundant hair just being touched by autumn frosts, deep, keen eyes, a smooth nose, a gray mustache, a complexion in keeping with the sallow color of the hair—such the appearance of Everette St. John as he sat in his chair in his spacious office of the Rock Island depot.

He is a man of liberal dimensions. His head is Websterian in size, his chest enormous, his hands immense, his whole something suggestive of the swelling outlines of one of the ancient gladiators. The life of Mr. St. John is varied, full of interest, and as surprising as the growth of the railway with which he is connected, or the rise of the massive depot in which his office is located. The career of the former is one whose origin, struggles, and triumphs are familiar to the world. The great station of the Chicago and Rock Island Road, not many years ago, was a shanty in the mud. It became, in time, an imposing structure of stone, and one of the few of the kind in the country in which there are displayed symmetry of outline, strength, and harmonious decoration. This building, the descendant of a shanty, grand as it was at the outset, has since been enlarged, and now is complete.

Mr. St. John has a life modeled somewhat like that of the great depot building. He, after a fashion, had his origin in a shanty, and since has constantly grown and improved till he ranks among the most exalted of his profession. He was born amidst humble surroundings in a New England State, and had none of the advantages usually enjoyed by the average youth of that region. His father died when he was but four years old, and he was compelled to early enter the field for his own support. His brother, living in the same place, was Postmaster, station agent, and storekeeper, and with him he served until he was sixteen, as an assistant in his brother's varied occupations.

He had no opportunity for schooling, and at the time he devoted to the support of his family. It is possible that his severe labors at this period, the economy which he was obliged to practice, were of value to him in his later career. He had the benefit of an excellent ancestry, from whom he was the possessor of plain, simple tastes, thrift, and a willingness to wait.

When about 17 years of age he secured the position of clerk in a ticket office at Quincy on the Wabash and Toledo Road. This was the beginning of a railway career which has attained an enviable height. His salary at this position was \$30 a month. In 1863 he removed to Springfield, Illinois, after receiving an offer from the Chicago and Rock Island Company, at Chicago, to take a position at \$40 a month. The Great Western "raised" this amount to \$60. He finally, however, migrated to Chicago, where, in the offices of the Rock Island Road, in which he began as a clerk in the ticket office, he rose to be chief. Five years later he was lifted to a position in which he had entire control of the general ticket office.

In 1879 he was made General Passenger Agent, next Assistant General Manager, and finally, a year ago, General Manager. Thus, in twenty-six years, he climbed from the bottom of the ladder to the top round which he now occupies. The least unmounted is an immense one, and is eloquent and convincing in its testimony as to his industry and his unflinching fidelity to the interests of his employers. When he came to Chicago, in 1863, the clerical force consisted of two clerks in the ticket office and two in the freight. He was soon promoted to be chief of the two ticket clerks, for which responsible oversight he was paid \$75 a month.

There was one point in his career when the Chicago and Rock Island Railway came perilously near losing its present capable General Manager. At one period of his life, at the inception of the rebellion, he aspired to enter West Point. Hon. Charles B. Andrews, once Judge of the Supreme Court and Governor of the State of Connecticut, offered to secure his appointment providing Congress should pass a contemplated law authorizing the nomination of a large additional number of cadets to fill the places caused by the secession of Federal officers.

He commenced studying to be able to pass an examination; fortunately for the railway interest he serves, the law was not enacted, and hence, no appointment could be made. "I had," he said, "an almost irresistible desire to enter the service, and I should have done so had it not been for the influence of my mother. Her entreaties and opposition prevailed. I sent a substitute, and I surrendered the most ardent wish of my life."

"Are you now satisfied with the decision? Do you regret that you did not become a soldier?" "As my life has shaped, I am rather pleased that my warlike wishes were not gratified."

"You may have missed glory and a pension, but you have all your limbs and a sound body—all of which are a good deal better than post-mortem honors."

Mr. St. John is a hard worker from choice, and all his life, until, perhaps, lately, has given from twelve to sixteen hours each day to his duties. During this period of continuous work he never limited himself to the mere performance of routine duties. He constantly thought and labored for improvements in the mechanism of his department, and among such a new system of books in the passenger division is one of the more notable.

"I have never done anything outside of the railway office. I have but one purpose, and that is the interests of the road. My service has been a pleasant one, and I have received great benefit from association with such splendid men as Tracy, Biddle, Cable, Kimball, and others, all of whom are commanding in their ability and valuable in their great knowledge."

"My door," he said, "is always open to the public, and to the humblest employee of the road who has a grievance. He will be listened to with patience and will be always given a fair trial."

He is a very popular gentleman both in the railway service and the estimation of the public. He is easily reached, agreeable, a patient, intelligent listener, and prompt in his conclusions. He believes that all great bodies employing men, such as railway, insurance companies, mine-owners, should take steps to educate and otherwise forward the interests of their employees.

Mr. St. John is married, and lives in fine quarters on the North Side. He is a lover of books and children. He reads incessantly when afforded opportunity, and prefers historical works. His library of nearly a thousand volumes is well selected from the best authors of both continents. Mr. St. John is another of the many distinguished men who, in this city, have risen to eminence through their own efforts, who have climbed the ladder from the very ground, and reached a great altitude solely by their own ambition, strength, and endurance. He is another of the illustrious examples which young men can study and imitate to their material prosperity.

The Gill-Gwynne Sensation.
We have had what may be called an encore union of W. Fearing Gill and Edith Olive Gwynne, a sister of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. There have been accounts published of their formal union as well as the unceremonious coupling which preceded it. Everybody knows that they announced themselves married some months ago, and that the lady developed a doubt about it, whereupon they remained separate until the recent church wedding. I am able now to tell about the first and mysterious marriage. Gill was making a call on Miss Gwynne. They had been acquainted ever since he induced the late William H. Vanderbilt to invest money in a cheap coal company, which eventually went bankrupt. They agreed that they were in love. He proposed marriage. She said that her relatives would object. He tried to make it clear how easy it would be to disregard their opposition.

"For instance," he said, "place your hand on this Bible with mine. Now, 'I take you to be my wife.' You say, 'I take you to be my husband,' and she obediently did so. 'Now we are married,' he declared.

Nothing more was said on the subject, and she regarded it as a joke; but when he called again he urged that the ceremony was valid, if she chose to regard it so, and she assented. Thereupon he made a public announcement that they were husband and wife, but the Vanderbilts wouldn't have it so, and it was in deference to their wishes that a more formal ceremony has been enacted.—*New York letter.*

One Way the Reporter Serves His Country.
Capt. Pembroke Pilchard, a well-known Eastern detective, in an interview with a reporter of the *San Francisco Examiner*, said: "The English detectives are just as clever as we, but America offers the best field in the world for detective work, all on account of the thorough way in which the newspaper work is carried on here."

"Some of the best American detective work has been done by newspaper reporters for no other reward than newsgathering and the record of making a 'beat of a scoop.' I need go no further than the Maxwell-Preller case. 'It was a reporter on the St. Louis Post-Dispatch who caught the clew that led to Maxwell's capture at a time when the detectives were grouping in the dark.'"

"Some of the best printers or mays of a crime that I ever got were in the newspapers. There I have found every detail of the crime, with photographs of the personnel, and it has greatly relieved me and quickened my work. Therefore I say that what people often call sensational American journalism is the one thing which renders easy the capture of criminals in this country. You know this is the greatest newspaper country on earth."

Educations Prayer.
The story about the pious little boy who tried to walk on the water in the bath tub, recalls another of an equally pious little girl. She was 8 years old and lived in the country. She had started one day late for school with another little girl about her own age. On their way they caught a glimpse of a clock dial through an open door; it lacked five minutes of 9. "Oh, dear!" exclaimed the pious little girl, "it's five minutes to 9, and we will be late at school."

"I'm afraid we will."

"Jennie," said the pious little girl, impressively, "I'll tell you what we must do; we'll kneel right down here and pray that we won't be late!" "Hm!" said the other, "I guess that we'd better skin right along and pray as we go!" "She skun," and got there.—*Damascene Herald.*

Similarity of Bear Stories.
Maine hunter—I'll tell you 'bout a bear I—